

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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## THE REFLECTOR.

### THE CONTRAST.

#### VIRTUE.

This surely leads to happiness below ;  
This is the antidote to every woe ;  
This to the mind immortal hope supplies,  
Points it rejoicing to its native skies !

#### VICE.

This is the bane of happiness below ;  
This the curs'd messenger of every woe ;  
This sinks the mind with evils dire oppress'd,  
And near and every where destroys its rest !

#### RELIGION.

The sentiment is often entertained, that religion is suitable only for the weak, the aged and the infirm ; but is quite useless, if not injurious, to the young, healthful, and prosperous. When we have yielded all the respect we can to such an advance this statement, we must still pity their delusion. It can never be said that piety injures the young man. He may cultivate in connexion with it all the amiable properties of human nature. May be mild and affable ; may be decent and ardent ; modest and courageous. These lovely and noble qualities religion does not eradicate, but cherish. Can it cast a shade of deformity over them, to add the love and fear of God, who is supremely amiable ?—Are men so hostile to their Maker that respect for him and obedience to him, must make a wound incurable in one's reputation ? Then must it be acknowledged, that this is indeed a fallen world.

Is it feared that religion in the young man will cramp his genius, and stop the march of intellect ? It would be strange indeed, if a taste for the noblest of all sciences, the knowledge of God and his truth, should narrow the mind, and limit the flight of genius. Such a result would contradict all experience, and give the lie to the first principles of mental science.

Is it feared that piety will wither and paralyze the native fearlessness of youth and render tame and cowardly the man whose courage and during might have astonished the world ? Does then the love of God, the very principle that makes alliance with the hosts of heaven, and God himself, diminish our courage, and make us fly when none pursue ? We should expect it far otherwise, and should look for a bravery that no danger could daunt, when there is for our defence a host of angels, and One "higher than the highest." The psalmist reasoned thus, and said, "The Lord is my strength, of whom should I be afraid ?" and Paul said, "I can do all things thro' Christ which strengtheneth me."

What is it, then, that in the esteem of the ungodly renders religion so uncomely in the young man ? Where does it fix deformity ? True, it does render him less covetous of this world's goods, and less ambitious of its honors, less daring in its deeds of darkness, less deceitful, and less intriguing. But is he the less a man, and deserving less esteem ? In such a suggestion there is infidelity hidden. The amount of it is, that piety implies the fear of God ; and this is to the ungodly, the most offensive of all attributes.—[Gospel Balance.]

#### SELF CONTROL.

Among the many acquirements, worthy the attention of mankind, there are perhaps, few of more importance, and which require more constant application and discipline, than the power of bringing the temper under a proper degree of restraint. He who has the faculty of controlling himself, so as to check his angry passions before they gain possession of his judgment, will often get the better of an opponent in argument, of much superior abilities, both from nature and education, who suffers his passions to influence his judgment, thereby rendering himself incapable of reasoning with correctness, consequently depriving him of that influence which his superior talents would otherwise entitle him to. The power of controlling our passions is easily attained. It is true the task may seem difficult to persons of naturally irritable tempers, but we are creatures of habit, and we shall soon find, that, by subjecting ourselves to a course of restraint and reflection, whenever we feel the commencement of an excitement to anger, that self control will become, as it were, a part of nature ; in other words, our disposition will be entirely changed ; our conversation will be regulated by our judgment and reflection, instead of an ungovernable temper, which often brings a man on a level with a brute, we should be useful and agreeable members of society.—Should there be causes where we feel ourselves aggrieved to such a degree as to seem to require a spirit of retaliation, we should generally find, on reflection, that the only proper course of redress would be through the medium of the laws of our country.

As length of life is denied us, we should at least do something to show that we have lived.

## MISCELLANY.

[From the Saturday Evening Post.]

### PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Go, restless man, on woman's breast,  
Seek happiness and gentle rest ;  
There earthly paradise is known ;  
Peace, hope, and joy's united throne.

On the banks of the far-famed Brandywine, which empties its peaceful waters into the Delaware, and whose soil first drank the blood of the gallant Lafayette, stood a neat little cottage which had lifted its humble roof to the storms of more than forty winters. The happy inmates, blest with all that life could bestow, had almost forgotten the injuries which their ancestors had received from the hands of an oppressive people when they were driven out to plant the church in the lonely wilderness. Time with his magic wand, had brushed away those tempestuous clouds which had originated in the bosom of superstition and bigotry, and had shed the sunshine of hope on the altar of despair.—Though the hand of despotism still waved the sceptre over this asylum of wretchedness, yet the mind in its fruitful resources, sought contentment in the pleasing interchange of a greater for a lesser evil. Such is human nature. The least remove from misery is construed into a greater proportion of happiness, and hope never fails to exaggerate the fascinating prospect. Such were the feelings of the family of Edenfield. A happy pair indeed they were ; blest with one son, a youth who had arrived at his twentieth year, full of vigor, with an intellect aspiring. Education had unfolded to his view her trophies of art, of science and philosophy, snatched from the destructive influence of ages and empires, which his eagle-eyed mind surveyed with emotions peculiar to himself. His aged parents looked upon him with delight, and the tears of joy often rolled down their furrowed cheeks. Experience exercised the powers of judgment in directing the youth to the path of true happiness, and laid open to him the snares and temptations which abound in human life. He listened with an attentive ear. His object was happiness.—He surveyed the precipice over which so many tumbled, and shuddered at the idea ; yet, in his pleasing dreams of future greatness, his senses were imperceptibly attracted by the flowery paths of pleasure. He beheld Fame pointing with gothic triumph, to the golden characters inscribed with the pencil of immortality on her temple, and he surveyed the laurels which she held in her hand with a cautious but enamoured glance. And when imagination usurped the prerogative of reason, he discovered himself wielding the gleaming sword in battle, or dictating more lenient laws to an injured nation. But his mind in all these hallucinations was seeking happiness, and he looked forward with enthusiasm for the day which should unbind the shackles of parental authority, and give him the free agency to seek the object of his wishes. The time arrived, and with it the field of action.—And that important and never to be forgotten period of America, the chains were unlocked from the Lion of England, and the spirit of vengeance and persecution, which had been sleeping in the cradle of exiled innocence, was roused and reanimated with double fury.—The clouds of prejudice and tyranny were spreading far along the western world, and the sons of America beheld them with awe, but not with fear. Edenfield was young and unaccustomed to the tumults of war ; but he was brave. His heart beat high with valor, and his enterprising spirit languished for the opportunity of committing some deed which might enrol his memory in the archives of fame, and gild his name on eternity's car.

After a period had elapsed, and his parents whom he loved and venerated were silently laid in the dust, Edenfield gained a commission in the army which had planted the banner of freedom and the bulwark of destruction. His martial soul gloried in the cause which led him to take up arms against his fellow man, and his gallant conduct, as he dashed along the lines of battle, stimulating his brave comrades to victory or death, won him the meed of applause. His name became associated with honor, and the fire of his ambition was heightened into a flame of the warmest regard for his bleeding country. But his military achievements and intrepid bravery were not more admired, than his humane tenderness was beloved when the din of strife was over ; for a brave heart scorned the cruelty which cowardice inflicts upon the helpless. The eye which beheld him lifted above the heads of the contending hosts, shouting courage in the ears of his dauntless countrymen, often danced with delight at his noble exploits ; and the same eye could not restrain its tears of tenderness when it witnessed his generosity to the fallen foe.

But his fame was not yet complete.

The scenes of his childhood, in whose shade he had reposed at noontide in the morning of his youth, was destined to support the conflict which should crown him with the perennials roses of fame, or bury all his former prospects in the dust. Busy thought was awake in the mind of Edenfield the night preceding, and hope and fear alternately held the ascendency. This was a conflict more terrible than even the din of battle. It was the battle of the mind. He beheld the sun arise which was to set upon his triumph, or cast a glimmering ray upon his solitary grave. The recollections which his natal cottage inspired, and the remembrance of the many happy moments which he had enjoyed upon that spot clung close to his heart, and cast a melancholy gloom over his mind ; but when he beheld the brave Pulaski at his side, challenging him for the honors of the day, the reminiscences of childhood were forgotten, and the feelings of the soldier became paramount to filial affection.

The battle commenced, and bloody was the contest. The haughty foe fell like ripe wheat, until the waters of the Brandywine assumed the crimson hue. Edenfield was seen in the midst surrounded with smoke and fire. British thunder shook the battlements of freedom that day, and doubt seemed for a moment to hang upon the event ; but the daring sons of liberty were forced to retire. Many of Britain's bravest heroes died on the field, and America's warlike band retired with un fading laurels.

It was at this eventful epoch, when Edenfield was in the plenitude of fame, that he received a token of respect for his gallant conduct. It was a golden medal with the impression of an eagle stamped upon the one side and that of a heart upon the other, with the initials of a lady's name. The note which accompanied it did not inform him from what fair hand it came, but that she had heard of his deeds and honored them, and that she had seen and loved. His heroic heart was now impregnable to the tender passion, and he sighed for the presence of so charming a female as his imagination had presented to his view ; but he had received orders to march and all further hope of a discovery was at an end. He was soon engaged again in the deadly strife at Germantown and Trenton, still rising to higher glory.

Thus he who sought for happiness through the medium of fame, continued in the perilous struggle for independence, until the clouds of war were dissipating by the returning sunshine of peace and prosperity dawned upon the infant cradle of liberty. But happiness did not dawn upon the mind of Edenfield, though his brows were bound with the wreaths of conquest. In the deliberate moments of reason and reflection, he found that the warrior's laurels had been dipped in blood ; and that his page of history was blotted with the tears of the widow and the orphan. The burst of passion was over, the flames of desire had died upon the altar of the heart, enthusiasm had sunk into apathy, and he discovered to his astonishment that fame was but a breath, a nightmare of imagination ; and that happiness did not reign in the breast of the hero. He rejoiced in the prosperity of his country, but he perceived himself far from being happy. To fill up the vacancy which now occupied his mind, he gave way to the allurements of pleasure ; but he soon discovered that in gathering the blushing roses of enjoyment, he was lacerated by the poignant thorns of discontent. He was soon convinced that happiness could not be obtained by the gratification of the senses, and imagined that a splendid fortune could alone bestow it. Fortune soon showered her golden jewels in his lap, but alas ! he found that his wealth was a South Sea bubble, an Alchymy of the imagination, which could not convert his discontent into happiness. Perplexed and disconsolate he walked his splendid hall, ambulated the open fields, or reposed upon the voluptuous couch of indolence. A ray of satisfaction would occasionally dart into his mind, but it was obnubilated by the idea that it was transient.—Like the cloud which is illuminated with lightning for a moment, his mind closed in tenfold darkness.

At length Edenfield resolved to travel and store his mind with knowledge, which he fondly conceived would insure to him the respect of the world ; and infuse happiness into his mind ; but he did not reflect that the wisest men are seldom the happiest. He did not perceive that desire begets desire until that powerful principle of the intellect cannot be controlled either by reason or philosophy. He entertained the most unbounded prospects which reason could never realize, and hence came discontent and the train of moral and physical evils which is ever attendant on ambition in despair. His prospects in life had per-

ished in his own estimation, and the only resource which was left him to regain that sprightly vivacity which he had once enjoyed, was to travel into foreign countries, and study the manners and customs of nations.

Steady to his purposes he soon found himself riding on the lofty billows of the ocean, surrounded by a prospect which he had never before witnessed. A ray of light darted for a moment into his mind, but like that which plays upon the surface of the sea, it was soon shut out by the nubilous cloud of despondency. The meteor of hope was again lighted up in the atmosphere of intellect when he discovered himself treading upon the classic shores of Italy, and ruminating upon the fallen grandeur of the once mighty mistress of the world.—Whilst reflecting how many monarchs of ancient celebrity had held the reigns of empire within the walls which enclosed him, he was irresistibly forced to relinquish those imaginary miseries which ever pray upon a vacant mind. From Italy he passed into Greece, and stood with feelings not to be described upon the ruins of Athens. On this celebrated spot sacred to valor and philosophy, he felt a pleasing sorrow, a melancholy joy, to which no language has ever yet appropriated a name. Passing by the tombs of oriental genius, imagination thundered in his ears the sublime eloquence of Demosthenes, and the majestic strains of him who sung the wrath of Pelus' son.

Thus Edenfield rambled in the warm pursuit of happiness, but he found not the casket which contained the jewel. He contemplated the flowery scenes of Italy, the monuments of immortal fame which adorn the dreary land of Greece, the lofty magnificence of the pyramids of Egypt ; but his bosom now sighed for his native land. In France he received the civilities of the great, and in England of the learned ; but fame, pleasure, wealth and learning had never instilled that joyful contentment into his mind, which he had experienced in the humble cottage. He returned to his native country, and in a melancholy moment determined to seek after happiness no more, believing with the wise man that all is vanity ; that when all earthly hopes are realized, satiety breaks the enchantment, and disgust embitters the enjoyment.

In the hospitable city of Philadelphia, where the gallant ship had landed him, he sought amusement in the society of the polished and the gay.

Every eye in the assembly was pleased with his martial manner and his gallant address, but there was a bosom which throbbed with an impulse unknown to any other, and the language of her eye was the transcript of love. It was she who had rewarded his gallant conduct after the battle of Brandywine. In an oblique and delicate manner she unfolded the circumstance of mystery to him, and the happy Edenfield expressed his gratitude of soul, through the medium of the eyes ; for he had long since been taught the science of the heart. They loved mutually.—That tenderness which had so long reigned in her bosom had become reciprocal, and he owned in the moments of absence, that the greenest laurel which graces the brow of fame is prepared for the fair hand of woman, and interwoven with her love. He now discovered, that the loudest shouts of the tumultuous multitude, the lavish encomiums of the learned, and all the gaudy garlands of civic honor were but trivial in comparison, in bestowing contentment, with the silent, but endearing approbation of a lovely woman. In her affection he placed all his hopes, and her presence seemed like a silent little world where all the passions were at rest save that which had bound his heart in silken chains.

Time was passed smoothly along.—The mind of Edenfield so far from being vacant, and so far from being subjected to the numberless inquietudes which originate in vacancy, was employed in the pleasing contemplation of the charms of her whom he loved, and with the happy idea of settling himself in life. How pleasing are the lucubrations of the lover ! He found that her presence was necessary to his amusement, his happiness, and almost his existence ; and he was convinced that her amiable accomplishments would increase with acquaintance. Influenced by these salutary ideas, he opened the casket of his wishes, to the fair Ellen, which was sanctioned, and from the performance of the ceremony Edenfield dated his happiness.

From the city they retired to a delightful and romantic spot in the country, and rejoiced in the union of two souls so congenial to each other. It was a common expression with Edenfield that he had viewed human life on every side, and that he had travelled through a long and dreary path to happiness, but that he had at length discovered the sylvan grove and the genius which inhabited it. Imagination, that magic lantern

of the mind, had depicted many scenes in which happiness dwelt ; but the hope which he had indulged of discovery then proved to be but the ignis fatuus of fancy, the mere indulgence of a noontide dream. In their retired retreat, in this solitude made gay and pleasing by the presence of Ellen, he could ask for no more.

Thus they lived until a numerous family had collected around them, and the frosts of time had silvered their heads ; still blest with the consciousness of having fulfilled the duty enjoined upon them both in the moral and social paths of life. The hopes and anticipated happiness of Edenfield were thus realized and henceforth, said he, let no man seek after felicity where his wishes can never be consummated ; but let him explore the jewel where it may be found, in the peaceful home, the domestic circle, and in the presence of an amiable and beloved wife.

### HARD TIMES.

All cry out, hard times. Every body in debt and nothing to pay with. Well, then, we must be indulgent to one another, as we must all stand in need of indulgence. Now is the time to reform—to study economy—curtail expenses—simplify the fashion—to wear out old coats—to lessen the gown patterns—diminish the exterior dimensions of bonnets—let our hats down one story—and to bring into vogue once more our good old substantial homespun "check," and "stripe"—lambs wool and worsted. The ladies, dear creatures, must set the example. They must turn the harps and pianos into looms and spinning wheels, and shine out of a sabbath in all the glory and splendor of homespun. No more rustling of silks, nor display of laces, when calico and cotton fringe will do as well, and as the saying is, come much cheaper. Besides, as retrenchment is the word, let out your plains and tacks and lessen your patterns. There is drapery enough in one of your modern fashionable sleeves to bedeck the whole body in folds and furbelows.

It is a good time too, to establish temperate societies, and cheap living societies—to make poind cake of Indian meal and molasses, and to restore glutons from the consequences of surfeiting by confining them to bean porridge and hominy. We must not forget to mention that it is in contemplation among the ladies of our acquaintance to form an anti-*cake* society, the members to be bound to offer but two kinds of cake instead of half a dozen. A good thought—and let one of them be the good old Indian bannock. Let the reform extend both to food and physic, and the doctors prescribe white mustard instead of jalap and ipecac. Indeed, if the proposed retrenchment in eating and drinking takes place, the doctors will starve for all the physic that will be wanting. No other sudorifics will be needed than sage and catnip. We did intend to recommend an anti-hyson society, but our blessed helpmeet threatens to raise a dust if we say a word about introducing bohea, and to avoid a breeze we have concluded not to interfere with the trade to China at present.

Honestly, we have departed strangely from the simplicity and economy of former times. The world has grown extravagant. We build our houses and bonnets too large, and our steeples and hats too high. We must retrench, raze and curtail. The printers must take the hint and publish no long yarns. Some of our newspapers are as big as a southern plantation. It is a wast of paper.—They should be reduced to what was formerly the rule, just the size of an old fashioned pewter platter. It would not take half so long to read them.

There are many more matters that call for reformation ; but we will wait to see how these hints are regarded before we name any more.

P. S.—We have half a mind to recommend retrenchment to long sermons ; but we are almost afraid to say a word about it. Perhaps it is best to let sermonizers jog on in their old way.

[Thomaston Register.]

The spire of St. Paul's Church in Rochester, New York, was blown down in a most violent squall of wind on the 3d ult. The spire was about 128 feet high, and including the tower and building, 218 feet.—It was surrounded with scaffolding ; and such was the force of the wind, that it whirled, scaffolding and all, into the air, and the whole mass fell on the roof. The roof was partially broken, but only one of the rafters gave way.

Mr. Daniel Reed, of Townsend, Innkeeper, has raised a heifer calf this season, which a few days since, at four months and eleven days old, weighed (living) four hundred and thirty-two pounds.

It is estimated that the surplus of flour in the United States, will be this year more than 1,000,000 barrels.



COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.  
PRO BOZO PUBLICO.

In looking over the bills of mortality among mankind, I see that many are swept off by disease in early life, and that too by those which may be considered as curable. Now what can be the cause of this? For *ex nihilo nihil fit*, out of nothing nothing can arise; hence, if diseases are not cured, if they are curable, there must be a cause for it. Of the numerous tribe of diseases with which the human family are afflicted, it is presumed that there are few but what will admit of a cure, even the most inveterate, *Phthisis Pulmonalis* or consumption, has been cured, although considered as incurable by many; cases in some of the most fearful epidemics have admitted of a cure, also. What then shall we say for this immense magnitude of premature mortality, so to speak, which has taken place among us? If a single case has been cured in any one disease, commonly considered fatal, as the *PLAGUE*, for instance; might we not reason *a priori*; and, *ceteris paribus*, conclude that other cases of the same disorder might also be susceptible of a cure as well? I am inclined to think that the true solutions of this hard and difficult question may be found in some or all of the following points, which may be found in two general divisions: 1st. Those which pertain to the Physician. 2d. Those pertaining to the attendants and the patient himself.

It may be necessary to say that as it respects the profession of the Physician, it is one of the most philanthropic in the universe. That there are some who disgrace the profession, cannot be denied. This is true as it respects other professions, as LAW, or DIVINITY. Every profession and every society has its nuisances, but this militates nothing against the purity of those respective institutions considered in themselves. Go where you will, and with whom you will, and examine what you will, you will always find more or less of *deceit, hypocrisy, arrogance and counterfeiting*, so far as human nature has ought to do; yet not one would think of rejecting a good five dollar bill because there has been counterfeited ones broached upon the public. I do not mean to say that all unsuccessful ones are attended by quacks, or that all successful ones are the consequence of the attendance of able physicians; for the contrary is a notorious fact; great cures may be performed by the most ignorant, by mere chance, as it were, as was exemplified in the case of the poor Peruvian, by which he was not only perfectly restored, but it resulted in the discovery of one of the most efficacious articles of the *Materia Medica*, I mean the *Peruvianus*. Among the faults among physicians, the following may be considered as the principle found among them:—

1st. *Deficiency of genius*. I have no doubt but that many fatal cases have occurred among mankind, and an honorable profession brought into disrepute among the common people through deficiency of genius in those who practised in it. I am not disposed to say how many of this class enter the profession, but I hope they are few. Speaking in a limited sense, it is not every 'good named, clever man' that is the best to society always. There are some of these good natured men who would let their patient die, while they were 'deliberating and consulting' within themselves, and pitying the forlorn condition of the subject before them, and who, with a little prompt treatment would soon recover. "Let a blackhead go to College, and he will come out one." Adage.

2d. *Disinclination to the profession*. Let a person have all the wit, and all the genius in the world, and put him to a profession he dislikes, and he will never rise above par in it, if he does it. Should such an one have a taste for law, he would be as likely almost to prescribe a sentence of Blackstone as a recipe from a *Pharmacopoeia*; and 'politics' would drop from his tongue into the face and eyes of his patient, as fast as Jackson's bastards flow from Portland in the fall of 1828. It is obvious that such an one will not pay that attention to his profession which it absolutely requires. Instead of consulting newly published medical books as he has opportunity, he consults books of politics to their utter exclusion; hence his patients may die through his 'lack of knowledge.'

3d. *Idleness*. It is obvious that idleness is a serious objection to some, although such may have been studious while pupils, knowing that their degree, and consequently their ingress to office, depended on their studious application while scholars, yet no sooner have they got through with their studies than books, notes and all are laid by, except perhaps very transiently, and a certain routine of medicines are made use of in all his practice, which he deals out perhaps, with as little care as he reads his books. The profession of medicine is daily receiving new additions to it from experimenters and the most skillful practitioners. And there is no profession which opens such a vast field for research and close study as this, by means of which, great and immeasurable ben-

efits have, and may still result to human society. As it requires practice and experience, to establish the reputation of a remedy; so, if a remedy does not verify its warm recommendations by its introducers, or is not found to be the best for any certain malady, these results are published, and the profession made acquainted with its real results: as in the case of mercury, which has been considered a specific for syphilis a long time, but it has now been ascertained that antiphlogistic measures will cure this disease equally as well as mercury without its secondary symptoms, which is a great acquisition to human felicity. But the idle man is perfectly unacquainted with these improvements, unless he should discover them by mere chance. So that far from discovering any thing new himself, which will be of utility to the profession generally, or beneficial to the community at large, he scarcely profits by the research of others. As a necessary result of this fault in a physician he views superficially the symptoms of his patients, and is not particular to get the whole history of the case, and the whole of its corresponding indications; hence, 4th. Want of judgment in *distinguishing* between diseases of various kinds. In making the diagnosis of a disease, the physician should be careful to distinguish it from others whose general appearance may be nearly the same. Or should he prescribe potent measures in a case, doubtful as to the diagnosis, with him, does he not hazard the most serious consequences?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWICH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1829.

Our readers will rejoice with us, that the electioneering campaign has closed for the year. We are sensible that for much, which necessarily finds its way into a political paper at the period of election, many of our friends have no taste. It has been our endeavour to keep our paper within the boundaries of legitimate and honorable controversy. We have advocated nothing, which we did not believe to be true.—We shall now turn our attention to those topics of literature and morality, in which all good men feel an interest. We hope for the friendly aid and contributions of all those gentlemen, in the County, who have the ability, and are disposed to enlighten and improve those around them.

The annual election of Governor, Senators and representatives took place, in this State, yesterday. In this town the vote was for

GOVERNOR.  
Hon. JONATHAN G. HUNTON 209 votes.  
Hon. SAMUEL E. SMITH 55 votes.

SENATORS.  
Hon. GEORGE FRECH, 216 votes.  
MARSHALL SPRING, Esq. 216 votes.  
Hon. JAMES STEELE, 49 votes.  
Elder DANIEL HUTCHINSON, 49 votes.

REPRESENTATIVE.  
Gen. WILLIAM PARSONS, Jr. 206 votes.  
JONATHAN SWIFT, & others, 53 votes.

COUNTY TREASURER.  
HENRY REED, Esq. 220 votes.  
ALANSON MILEN, Esq. 36 votes.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The annual commencement at Bowdoin College took place at Brunswick on the 2d instant. The exercises are spoken of as sustaining the high reputation of the institution.

The following were the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. *Salutary oration in Latin*.—George Coffin, Newburyport, Mass.

2. *Conference*.—Comparative Influence of Dramatic, Satirical, Pictorial, and Historical Writings; Harrison Otis Apthorp, Boston, Ms.; Isaac Knight, Waterford, Henry Bromfield McCobb, Phippsburg, Francis Brown Robie, Gorham.

3. *Conference*.—Character of the Parliamentary Debates of England, France, and the United States. Elisha Lord Cleaveland, Topsfield, Mass.; James Thomas McCobb, Phippsburg, Joseph Washburn Sessions, Lunenburg, Vt.

4. *English Oration*.—Richard Evans, Andover, Ms.

5. *Colloquy*.—Influence of Free Discussion on Religion, Politics, and Literature. Dennis Clark, Strong, Allen Hains, Brunswick, William Wood, Portland.

6. *Deliberate Discussion*.—Public Scientific Expeditions. Dudley Perkins Bailey, North Yarmouth, Augustus Frederic Lash, Waldoboro', Thomas Manning, New Gloucester.

7. *Deliberate Discussion*.—The Development of the Natural Resources of our Country. Asa Moores Ditson, Wilton, Alexander Rogers Green, Topsfield, Moses Soule, Freeport.

8. *English Oration*.—Influence of Christianity on Modern Literature.—John Fairfield Hartley, Saco.

9. *Literary Discussion*.—The Progress of English Style. William Boyd Adams, Boston, Ms.; Henry Clinton Allen, East Bridgewater, Me.; John Quimby Day, Portland.

10. *Forensic*.—Whether Representatives are bound by the Instructions of their Constituents? Edgar Pike, Calais, Kiah Bailey Sewall, Phippsburg.

11. *Philosophical Discussion*.—Causes of the Difference in Intellectual Character of Nations. Joseph Cammet Lovejoy, Albion, David Stetson Stacy, Wilton.

12. *English Oration*.—Intellectual Slavery. Phineas Barnes, Brunswick. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was given to Joseph Loring of the class 1828. Exercises of Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

1. *English Oration*.—George Yeaton Sawyer, A. B.

2. *Poem*.—Isaac McLellan, A. B.

3. *Valedictory oration in Latin*.—James Samuel Rowe, A. B.

*Masters, in course*.—The degree of Master of Arts was conferred, *in course*, on Gorham D. Abbot, Charles A. Lord, William Paine, James S. Rowe, John B. Russworn, George Y. Sawyer, Joseph Sherman, and Isaac McLellan: *out of course*, on David Shepley, 1825.

*Medical Degrees*. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 42 young gentlemen; Stephen Adams, Addison Beckwith, Jacob Blaisdel, Mortimer Bodwell, A. B., Isaac Boyd, A. B., James C. Bradbury, Richmond Bradford, A. B., Chauncey Brown, A. B., Jeremiah S. Cochran, Zaccheus Colburn, A. B., Calvin Ellis, A. B., John S. Farnum, Jonathan Fogg, Stephen Gale, John T. Gilman, A. B., Thomas Gore, Nath'l. Grant, Wm. Grover, Wm. G. Hanaford, Nath'l. Kingsbury, Addison Knight, Jonathan Leighton, Calvin B. Magoun, Stephen Martin, James L. Mayo, Joseph Merrill, Charles Millet, Daniel F. Moseley, Orlando H. Partridge, A. B., Kelly Peck, John L. Perley, Wm. B. Pike, John Plant, Ezekiel E. D. Skinner, Jonathan A. Smith, Joseph H. Smith, Albert F. Stanley, Christopher C. Tobie, John Warren, Constantine P. Weaver, Ashbel Woodward, and Abraham Wendell.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. Wm. Pitt Preble, Minister to the Netherlands.

The following gentlemen were made Professors—

JOHN DE LA MATTER, M. D. of Fairfield, N. Y. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, A. M. of Portland, Professor of Modern Languages.

JAMES MCKEEN, M. D. of Topsham, Professor of Obstetrics.

Professor HENRY W. LONGFELLOW was chosen Librarian, and JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq. of Brunswick, Treasurer of the College, in the place of JOHN ABBOTT, A. M. resigned.

*Phi Beta Kappa*.—We understand that the Hon. ETHER SHEPLEY, of Saco, was appointed Orator, and GREENVILLE MELLE, Esq. of North Yarmouth, Poet for 1830.

The *Brunswick Herald* says, the number of young men who entered College at the late Commencement were twenty-three; and as usually about one half only enter at the first examination, we may expect that the number will be between 40 and 50. It gives us pleasure to have it in our power to say that the price of boarding in the *Common's Hall* this term did not exceed one dollar.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Boston Palladium.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1829.

GENTLEMEN,—In my last letter, I gave you some information relative to the health of Gen. Jackson, which has been impugned by several editors and letter-writers, who have made representations on that subject, suggested by their wishes probably, but certainly much at variance with fact. In the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday, for example, a correspondent endeavours to create a false impression on the subject, by touching lightly on the subject of the General's indisposition, and by asserting that his visit, last week, to Old Point Comfort was for recreation only, and that he would return to Washington on Tuesday last. He had not returned to Washington, nor was his visit one merely of recreation; and, since misrepresentation has been so busy on the subject, I will endeavour to give you a more full and correct statement. Gen. Jackson's complaint is a chronic inflammation of the bowels, which returns frequently and with increasing violence. His last paroxysms, visibly affected his brain. Dropsical symptoms also have exhibited themselves to an alarming degree, particularly in his legs, feet, and ankles. He is unable to apply himself continually to business, which requires that he should remain long in one position; and when standing he is compelled to support himself by some artificial means. When he went on board the Steam Boat, persons who saw him, describe him as broken in his appearance, and exhibiting the most unequivocal symptoms of rapid decay. The measure of shutting him up at the Rip Raps, where there is no communication to and from the shore, but by the authority of the commanding officer, has excited much conversation and dissatisfaction. It is said that this step was taken against the advice of his physician; but, whether that be the fact, it is generally understood that one of the principal motives for taking him from Washington, and thus secluding him, is to keep him from the vexatious, constant and irritating visits of men, who, having hurried themselves hoarse to promote his views, are now quite as ready to harass him to death, if by no other means they can obtain their reward.

It is said by medical men, that skill may patch up the invalid for a short time but that no skill can save the General till the end of his four years. A gentleman politically friendly to the General, and who has been much in the habit of intercourse with him, assured me that his disease is the effect of grief, for the loss of his wife; and that he is a broken-hearted man, and that he may possibly terminate his mortal and political career within twelve months. These statements on the accuracy of which you may entirely rely, will enable you to form your own conclusions on a subject which has begun to excite the public mind, and which will more powerfully excite it before it is disposed of. Of this also you may rest assured—there is a growing apprehension among the holders of offices, concerning the changes which may be anticipated from the vacation of the Presidential chair by the act of Providence. Few persons have as yet permitted themselves to look too deeply, in their speculation, upon this subject. Whether there can be any cordial Coalition between the leaders of the Calhoun and Crawford parties may well be doubted; and also whether some of the leading men of the South will not put in their claims for distinguished stations, which are now filled by persons who will not resign them without a secret pang, perhaps not without an audible expression of discontent.

There are rumours in circulation of changes to be made in some of the departments next week. I know not the authority on which these reports rest; but there are numerous advocates of Gen. Jackson hanging about him, who have not yet got their reward, and they take no extraordinary pains to conceal their dissatisfaction that the offices are not more thoroughly cleansed, than they have been, of their old incumbents.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE GREAT WEST.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished citizen of Missouri, to his friend in Maryland.

"Long as I have lived in the West, I had little idea of the glorious country which borders the Mississippi, on both sides, in the upper region. No calculation can be made, and hardly an adequate conception formed of the grandeur and power of its future destiny. It is replete with minerals: lead, iron, and some copper. After rising the river hills, (which are the highest lands,) the country is, I am told, in almost every direction, for hundreds of miles, a gently undulating plain, for the most part prairie, but interspersed with beautiful groves, and many parts delightfully watered with springs and rivulets. All the creeks and lesser rivers, of which there are many, are skirted with timber, and afford every facility for agricultural pursuits. The soil (except in broken places and some sandy bottoms subject to inundation) is of inexhaustible depth, a black vegetable mould, with a silicious mixture sufficient to impart a quick and vivifying character. The great proportion of prairie will of course render the full settlement of the country the work of many generations; but the day will come when the valley of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Missouri to the falls of St. Anthony, will contain the densest population that ever lived by tiling the soil. Above the cataract, which is some 250 or 300 miles above this, the Mississippi proper (not St. Peter's) can hardly be said to have a vale. The river tumbles over its common bluff, and above is all one plain, without hills, without even bank to the streams, and yet it is navigable to a great distance, perhaps into the lakes and swamps from which its first supplies sluggishly ooze. Congress must have labored under a mistake when the boundaries of Illinois were established; or she never would have been allowed seven hundred miles of front on the Mississippi. The northern line is not yet established, but it must strike the river within 45 or 50 miles below this, and will take in the town of Galena, which already contains 1500 inhabitants. The country is settling rapidly, for (to say nothing of the mere diggers of lead, who like buffaloes are migratory,) the whole coast of Illinois, up to the mouth of Fever River, is beginning to be spotted with farms.

"The Indians, poor devils, are prostrate and crushed. We take their land first and cheat them out of it afterwards. We have already done so on the left bank, and the right bank is too good a country to expect a different fate. The whites have now no fears of them; they are cowed and subdued, and yet exhibit a touch of their condition that would awaken the better feelings of any man not hardened, as I partly am, by the frequent recurrence of the spectacle. They meet their fate like a trapped wolf, with a sort of sheepish ferocity. An overwhelming fear, and the absolute certainty of perdition, have deprived them of that proud spirit of resistance which marked their primitive character, and destroyed even the hope of revenge. But this is a subject too long to be treated of in a letter. It is only a few years since they were powerful, and comparatively happy, and in a few years more they will be heard of only in tradition."

The State of Delaware has wholly abolished its military system.

WRECK OF THE GRANICUS ON ANTI-COSTI.—The return of the vessel which took down the provisions to the post where the crew of this vessel perished last winter, has furnished some further particulars of the distressing circumstance, founded on information acquired by fishermen belonging to the Magdalen Islands, who had been there in the Spring and had returned to the ground, and were again there between the 19th and 22nd ult. as well as on a letter written by Mr. Godin's brother after examining the spot. The following is the information, &c.

The Granicus was wrecked about 15 miles from Godin's post and house; the bottom of the vessel which had been burned was visited; and the remains of two persons, either drowned on the vessel's being thrown ashore or who perished in passing to and from the house, were found. Staves, pine timber, &c. are all strewn about the shore; the long boat, partly filled with deals, was taken this spring by Indians to Mingan from the vicinity of the wreck. It appears that about the middle of April, nearly a month before the persons from whom the former information we had, was received, some Frenchmen from the Island of Miquelon had stripped the wreck of every thing valuable, and had then set fire to it to obtain the iron work, which they took off with them with the rigging. It is not known whether these *Miquelons* ever came to the house or knew of the death of the crew.

It is not possible to ascertain what number of persons perished in the house, but 17 to 20 is probably near the truth; the remaining number (nearly as many) having been drowned, or perished either in going to the wreck, or in searching for the neighboring posts, which being at 70 miles distance, could not probably be reached without snow-shoes and provisions, and a habit of living in the woods of this country in the winter.—There was no indication about the house that provisions of any kind had been landed from the wreck. It is possible that some were; although the position of the wreck, while the water was not frozen about it, would be unfavorable, and when it was, the depth of snow and distance would render it scarcely practicable. It is likely that the crew, who were wrecked about the 20th November, would early feel the total want of any thing to sustain life; that hunger would, as usual, produce madness, or that some dispute as to whom would suffer for the others, would produce disturbance; and it is in this way that the numerous stains of blood, even the roof of the rooms, is accounted for as the result of wounds given by violent blows. The cuts in the clothes corroborate the view taken in which some of these unhappy people lost their lives, but no idea whatever, can be entertained, that their deaths were perpetrated by strange hands. Such violence would have to recur probably each time when the body of the person last killed was consumed, if sickness did not providentially supply another. It appears pretty certain, however, that living on human flesh, and economizing it with care, as the manner in which the bones were cut and picked very clearly indicated, a number of the persons continued to live as late as March 27 and 28, as appears by the following letters cut on a part of the house, which were not so cut when Godin, the keeper of the post, left it last fall, some days before the wreck occurred, viz.

"S. M. T. H. I. F. S.

March 27 & 28."

It is known that Harrington, whose body was found in the hammock, could write, and from the initial of his name appearing and the two letters S., representing the initials of Mrs. Sterling and one of her children, it is probable this number of persons existed at this date. The fact is made almost certain by the circumstance that Godin left 15 cords of wood ready cut near the house, as well as part of the out-buildings, and the timber and cradle for a small vessel near the beach, were consumed, as by the sound state of Harrington's body when found on the 12th of May.

The occurrences of this wreck when reflected upon are really harrowing to the mind, and must shew how eminently useful stations with provisions on such a desolate coast are. We are glad to learn that the Colonial Government have sent down an ample stock of provisions to the different posts, and that every means, by the erection of flags, &c. have been taken to preclude the possibility of so melancholy and tragical a loss of lives.—[Quebec Gaz. Aug. 20.]

[From the Norfolk Herald.]

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.—The following account of a hurricane in Gates County, (N. C.) is communicated from a respectable source, and satisfactorily vouched for.

"SANBURY, Aug. 28.

During the easterly blow on Monday afternoon, Mr. Costen of our neighborhood, witnessed one of the most awful and destructive whirlwinds, ever experienced perhaps in this part of the world. When the blow came on he was standing under a shelter adjoining a house in which there were a considerable quantity of cider, low wines, &c. and was in the act of cooping a cask. He de-



scribes the sound of the rushing whirlwind as resembling the detonation of a vast number of cannon joined in one continual roar, in its approach to the place where he was; and fully equal to the sound was the violence of its effect on every object with which it came in contact; large trees were prostrated or twisted off at the roots in the twinkling of an eye, and fences swept from their places, and whirled aloft through the air, like chaff. Mr. Costen, as his only hope of preservation, threw himself prostrate on his face, until the tornado had passed, and thus escaped its fury without any serious injury, while every object around him was swept before it.—The shelter under which he lay, was gone! and the still-house to which it was attached, though very strong built, and 30 feet square, with its contents, was hurled from its foundation to a considerable distance. A barrel of low-wine which was under the shelter, was taken up and borne along with the blast to a distant part of the field.

The large cider trough, full of pomice and weighing about half a ton, was blown to an incredible distance. After passing the distillery, the whirlwind took a southerly direction and came in contact with 5 or 6 negro houses and other buildings, all of which were demolished and their fragments scattered afar—the roof of one of them has been found at something like a quarter of a mile from the spot where it was taken from. How far beyond Mr. Costen's plantation the devastating effects of the storm has been traced, I have not yet learnt. Mr. C. estimates his loss at \$500. What is perhaps as remarkable as any other fact in this case, though there were people in several of the houses demolished, not one was seriously injured. Providence, in his unerring wisdom, seems to have interposed for their preservation, for it would appear almost impossible that 2 or 3 persons could be taken up and thrown to a distance of 20 yards, against a paling fence, as was actually the case, without being killed.

[From the Salem Gazette.]

**AMERICAN AND BRITISH SEAMEN.**—The good understanding which exists between American and British seamen, especially when they meet in foreign ports, has been often remarked—but we know not when we have seen a happier illustration of it than in the following extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Natchez, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

CURACOA, Aug. 3, 1829.

"After an agreeable passage of 22 days from New-York, we have reached this Island—owing to the perils to a large ship, the Minister, Mr. Moore, will embark in a schooner bound direct to the City of Maracaybo, being the same course pursued by Gen. Harrison—a few hours more will place him in safety on terra firma.

Here we met with three English frigates, a sloop of war, and schooner, commanded by Admiral Fleming in person. We had not moored when a British Officer came on board with the usual compliments of the port, &c. On the next day the different Captains of the frigates visited the ship, and on the succeeding one came the Admiral—the appearance of this individual was marked by that calm dignity, polite demeanor, and frank deportment, which characterize a gentleman of the "old school." After being on board some twenty minutes, two of the frigates suddenly got under way, passed close to the Natchez and manning the rigging gave three cheers—in an instant our whole crew were aloft and gave three hearty cheers in return, at the same moment our band struck up a favorite air—the whole affair was the business of a moment, and if not brilliant, was kindling to our sensibilities. In the most obliging manner, Admiral Fleming offered his schooner to convey Mr. Moore to Maracaybo, sought useful information for him from all quarters, presented Capt. Claxton with a rich present of wine, and several bullocks to the ships company. In fact, the conduct of the Admiral and his Officers was marked by the greatest kindness towards us, and we cannot but regret that more frequent opportunities do not occur to cultivate the feelings which honor and adorn our nature."

#### VISIT TO NAVARINO.

From Mr. King's Journal.

Just as I came in sight of the place a salute was fired by a ship of war, just coming into the harbor, and answered by another—I need not say, that I was already thinking of what there transpired the 20th of October 1827; and the echo of this salute roaring among the mountains which rise to the east of the harbor, and the sight of nearly fifty ships of war, which were lying at anchor, tended to give me some idea of that tremendous scene, and tempest of "hail and fire mingled with blood," when seven or eight thousand cannon were belching out death and destruction in every direction, shattered masts falling, ships burning, magazines exploding, wounded and dying of different nations groaning, spirits hastily ascending before Him, who, on that day, looked

down "through the pillar of the smoky cloud" that hung over the combatants from Spacteria to the main land, and "troubled the host of the Egyptians" and the Turks, and "triumphed gloriously," over the enemy.

That was the day of deliverance to the Greeks, and well might they have sung the song, which Moses and the children of Israel sang, when they "saw the Egyptians dead upon the sea shore;"—and well might the daughters of Greece have taken their timbrels and gone out with Mariam, and answered, "sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea."

Codrington, who was directed to lead on the combined fleet to battle, needs no titles or honors from the crowned heads, and sceptre-bearing hands. The general peal of applause which burst forth from millions in the east and in the west, was the greatest honor he could receive; and no higher title could be given him, than that which has been conferred upon him by universal consent "The liberator of Greece."

After viewing the harbor, the village and the Castle of Navarino, I proceeded on my journey, both because I was anxious to finish it, and because it would have been quite impossible to find a place there to lodge even for a night.—Every house, and every hut, and every cabin was full. As I passed along the shore, I saw the wreck of one of the Turkish ships, that was destroyed in the battle above mentioned.

WORCESTER, Sept. 5.

**TREMENDOUS THUNDER STORM.**—This vicinity was visited by a storm on Wednesday evening, which was truly terrific in its progress and effects. The lightning struck twice, in and near the village during the shower, but did no damage here. An alarm of fire was given and the citizens turned out during the storm, but it was discovered to be in the east part of Leicester, where the barn of Mr. Edwin Waite, with its contents, was destroyed. The number of buildings set on fire by lightning during this storm, is, in this vicinity, at least, unprecedented. Its progress seemed to be from the Northwest to the Southeast, and we have heard of the destruction of a barn belonging to Braddyl Livermore, Esq. in Paxton, one belonging to a Mr. Taylor of Sturbridge, and one belonging to a Deacon Paine in Uxbridge. They all were burnt at the same time. Fires, it is said, were seen in other directions during the evening, but where, it is not yet ascertained. No lives were lost that we have learned.—*Mass. Yeoman.*

**REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND.**—On Wednesday week, the daughter of Mr. Farquaharsen, Bankend, Sterlingshire, Geo. was standing near a bee hive. The hive suddenly threw off a swarm, and alighted on the young woman's head. It completely covered her hair, face, breast and shoulders, so that she could neither see nor speak. In this situation she remained without moving until her father brought a hive, and the bees entered it, without receiving a single sting. Had she ran away, or irritated the insects by striving to remove them, the consequences might have been fatal to her.—*Id.*

**"REFORM."**—A gentleman in conversation with a porter last Spring, on the subject of temperance, was informed by him that he had always been in the practice of drinking ardent spirits temperately. He thought it was necessary, as his work was hard. He was induced, however, to attempt total abstinence, by being urged to lay by the amount he generally paid for spirits, at such times as he had been in the practice of indulging himself. He soon found that as his money increased, his thirst (which had been his great excuse,) abated.—His purse is now fifteen dollars heavier—he never enjoyed such uninterrupted good health and freedom from head-ache—and has yet to learn that cold water has injured him. Look at this, laborers—mechanics. Look at it, all classes in society; total abstinence will make the poor man rich, and the rich man happy—'tis the true philosopher's stone;—whoever possesses it shall never want.

**HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.**—On Saturday week last, four men employed by Dr. Sellon of Amherst, in digging a well, narrowly escaped with their lives.—They had sunk the well to the depth of about 20 feet, and were prosecuting their work in the well, when the fifth laborer who was carting in stones, &c. backed his oxen up towards the well to discharge the load of his cart; but by some cause or other, backed the whole concern into the well together. The workmen below escaped by taking refuge under a scaffold erected in the well which happened to be sufficiently strong to protect them against the violence of the falling mass above. One of the oxen made his escape by breaking his bow, before they had fallen, but the rest were precipitated to the scaffold below, and were finally recovered without much injury.—*Belchertown Sentinel.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Zebulon Dodge of this town, died on Friday last,

after a distressing illness of seven days, occasioned by an accidental draught from a bottle of corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol, mistaken for a bottle of Spirits. Medical aid was immediately obtained, but without effect. In this solemn providence we are again admonished to "TOUCH NOT—TASTE NOT—HANDLE NOT" the liquid poison of any name. *Id.*

**THE SEIZURE.**—On Saturday evening last, about 10 o'clock, a waggish Yankee knocked at the door of Mr. Savage, the collector of His Majesty's customs for this port, and in the character of an informer, received five dollars for pointing out to him a contraband depot containing five barrels of American whiskey. Down sallied the collector, hired a team for other two dollars, rewarded a sailor with a dollar to roll the barrels out of the lake where they had been hid—had the seizure carted to the cellars of the king's auctioneer, congratulated himself on his night's work, when Mosely suggested to him the propriety of tasting the spirit. He did taste it, and found himself the fortunate captor of five barrels of the pure water of Lake Ontario.—*York. U. C. Advocate.*

Twenty-seven officers have been removed from the custom house at New York, and fifty-eight new appointments made to fill their places. If it takes 58 appointments to make good the places of 27 men of the old school, in one single department, how many will it take, think ye, to fill the offices in all the departments in our government?—Allow \$1000 per annum for each, and the expenses of this one branch, during the four years of Jackson's reign, will amount to 124,000 dollars more than the expenses of the same branch during the four years of the last administration.—What a glorious reform!—*Full River Monitor.*

**ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, as the Brooklyn ferry boat came in at the foot of Fulton-street, the bar having been removed before hauling close in, (according to custom,) and the lights being insufficient, a gentleman and lady walked directly off, and of course plunged to the bottom. Their perilous situation was immediately perceived by the other passengers, and ropes were thrown down, by means of which, they were at length rescued. Accidents from similar causes have too often happened.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

**DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.**—A little child of Mr. William Platt, of this village, met his death yesterday, in a singular manner. It was playing in a back yard adjacent to the house, in which stood a common wash tub, containing water to the depth of one or two inches. By some accident it fell into the tub, face foremost, and being unable to extricate itself, was strangled. It was not discovered until quite dead.—*Batavia Advocate.*

Seven hundred citizens of Washington have subscribed a paper authorizing T. M. Schofield, the dismissed letter carrier, to receive their letters. The postmaster of Washington has refused to deliver them to him, unless he will pay the postage on all of them when he takes them from the office.—[*Kennebec Journal.*]

#### MARRIED.

In Paris, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Walker, THOMAS CLARK, Esq. to Miss ORISSA RAWSON.  
In Portland, Mr. Edward Richards to Miss Sarah Tukey.  
In No. 8, Mr. John B. Frazier to Miss Susan Brown.  
In Boston, Charles Adams, Esq. youngest son of President Adams, to Miss Abby Brooks, daughter of Hon. P. C. Brooks.  
In Gloucester, Capt. Samuel Chickering, of Charlestown, to Miss Lucy C. Pulsifer.

#### DIED.

In Salem, Mr. Isaac Shreve, aged 50.  
In Philadelphia, Jonathan Fowle, Esq.  
In Windsor, Mr. Deacon Reuben Tolman, aged 69, formerly of Worcester, Mass.  
In East Cambridge, Mrs. Elizabeth K. wife of Joseph N. Hovey, Jr. aged 27.  
In Dorchester, at the residence of his father, James Sullivan, Esq. Counsellor at law, of Boston.  
In Framingham, widow Martha Bigelow, aged 81.  
In Craftsbury, Vt. Mrs. Eunice Crafts, wife of His Excellency, Samuel Crafts, Governor of the State, in the 57th year of her age.  
In Augusta, Mr. John B. Smith, of Industry aged 19.  
In Windham, Mr. Aaron Varney, aged about 26 years.  
In Longmeadow, Mr. James Walker, Jr. son of Deac. James Walker, of Belchertown, Ms. aged 32.—[Printers in New York and Maine, are requested to insert this death.]

#### OXFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE thirteenth Anniversary of the Bible Society of Oxford County, which was appointed to be held at Lovell will, by special request, be held at Waterford on Wednesday the sixteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. in Rev. Mr. Douglass' Meeting-House. Rev. Mr. Merrill of Norway first preacher. A contribution will be solicited.

S. SEWALL, Rec. Sec.

Summer, Aug. 23.  
N. B. It is earnestly requested that all persons who have been employed in ascertaining the wants of the County in regard to Bibles, or in distributing them, and have not made returns, would exhibit an exact account before the Society. Let all annuities also, and donations which can possibly be collected, be presented to the Treasurer at that time.

#### 4-56-21-60-2-54-50-24-33

WERE the drawn ballots in the Fourth Class, new series, Maine State Lottery, which was drawn last week.

On the 3d day of October, the First Class, new series, of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, will be drawn. It presents the following brilliant scheme:—

1 OF \$10,000	IS \$10,000
1	3000
1	2000
1	1500
1	1201
10	1000
1	900
1	800
1	700
1	600
1	500
1	400
1	300
1	200
5	150
58	100
51	50
51	25
51	20
1683	8
11475	4
	45,900

13395 PRIZES, \$102,660  
60 Numbers combination—9 drawn ballots.

Persons in want of money, had better make early application at the Lucky Office of the subscriber, either personally or by letter—where have been sold within a few months prizes of 1000, 200, several of 100, and some of 50 dollars.

Prize Tickets in the Maine State Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this Class.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Sept. 14.

TRAVELING BASKETS.

Fancy and Traveling Baskets, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 23.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

**FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY.** The reduced cost of the materials used in the composition of Printing Types, and the improvements and increased facility of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices. The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy and finish, the type cast at their foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of book and job letters, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of Job, Newspaper, or Book printing, on a short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers, which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with types, but presses, chases, composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy. Their new specimen book will be published soon, and ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has been shown by any foundry in the U. States.

A. W. KINSLEY, & Co.  
Albany, July 22, 1829.

PRICES.—At 6 months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Meridian, & all plain,	Small Pica,	\$0 35
larger,	Long Primer,	0 40
Do. G. Primer,	Burgois,	0 46
Double English,	Brevier,	0 56
Do. S. Pica,	Minion,	0 70
Great Primer,	Nonpareil,	0 90
English,	Leads and Quotations,	0 30

Other kinds of type reduced in proportion.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c.

WM. HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-Street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices 6 months credit, or 5 per ct. discount for cash. They cast their book founts from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six Lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	\$0 30
Double Pica	32
Great Primer	34
English Pica	36
Small Pica	38
Long Primer	40
Burgois	46
Brevier	56
Minion	70
Nonpareil	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange at 8 cents per lb.

W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement 3 times, will be allowed \$2 in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

Aug. 24.

OIL CLOTHS.

ONE Case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

#### TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.

The following valuable preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

GERMAN LIP SALVE.

Price thirty-seven and a half cents per box

THIS article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered for sore Lips and Nipples. Many ladies on the commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve, has already gained many admirers.

CREAM OF AMBER.

Price one Dollar per bottle.

FOR Pimples, Freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston a superior article.

Also, for sale as above, Dr. Galen's Restorative Elixir; Dr. Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment; Dr. Galen's Anti-Bilious Pills; German Tooth-ache Drops; Dr. Mitchell's celebrated Remedy for Chilblains; Head-ache Powders.

\*\* For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to Leader Dam, Boston, for any of the above medicines punctually attended to.

Norway, Aug. 11.

3w 7

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk silk Hdks'f's, blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. all very cheap by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

TO FLOUGHS! FLOUGHS!

J. B. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street,

would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's "New-York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's.

Portland, Dec. 30.

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

4 and 5-4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and Shirtings; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 26.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

MERINO SHAWLS.

3 CARTOONS "Lupin's best" scarlet, blk and white long and square Merino SHAWLS, with worsted borders.

—ALSO—

Elegant white 4-4 and 6-4 Thibet Shawls, a beautiful article. Just received and for sale cheap by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 26.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

ANODYNE LINIMENT,

OR,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings; for asthma, for hard, dry, spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough; for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

\* In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opoedoc the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

Sold wholesale and retail by ASA BARTON, Agent for the Proprietor.

—ALSO—

By the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hollowell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—Charles Lowell, Ellsworth—and most of the Apothecaries and Grocers in various parts of Maine and Massachusetts.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

Norway, Jan. 22.

copied 35

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

STOCKS.

20 Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain Hair 20 filled Silk, Navarino watered, &c. all colors, with Ribbons. Knobs and Bows, just received and for sale cheap, by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

BROWN COTE PAIY.

1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap, by

THOS. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.



POETRY.

AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

Great God of Eden! 'twas thy hand  
First clad earth in bloom,  
And shed upon the smiling land  
Nature's first rich perfume:  
Fresh at thy glance the flowers sprang,  
Kiss'd by the Sun's first ray—  
While plain, and hill, and valley rang  
With life, and joy, and praise.

God of the Clouds! thy hands can ope  
The fountain of the sky,  
And on the expectant thirsty crop  
Pour down the rich supply:  
The Farmer, when the seed time 's o'er  
Joys in the mercies given—  
Thanks on the promised harvest store,  
And, smiling, looks to Heaven.

God of the Sheaf! to thee alone  
Are due our thanks and praise,  
When Harvest's grateful labor 's done,  
On plenty glad we gaze:  
Then shall our thoughts on Heaven rest  
Thy grace we will adore,  
And thank that God, whose mercy's blest  
Our basket and our store.

[From the Hingham Gazette]

"O, thou invisible spirit of Rum! if thou  
hadst no name by which to know thee, we  
would call thee—Devil!"—[Shakspeare.

Let thy devotee extol thee,  
And thy wondrous virtues sum;  
But the worst of names I'll call thee,  
O, thou Hydra-monster, RUM!

Pimple-maker,—visage-bloater,  
Health-corrupter—idler's mate;  
Mischievous-brooder—vice-promoter,  
Credit-spoiler—devil's bait.

Alms-house-builder—pauper-maker,  
Trust-betrayer—sorrow's source,  
Pocket-emptier—Sabbath-breaker,  
Conscience-stifler—guilt's recourse.

Nerve-enfeebler—system-shatterer,  
Thirst-increaser—vagrant thief;  
Cough-producer—treacherous flatterer,  
Mad-bedauder—mock-relief.

Business-hinderer—spleen-instiller,  
Woe-begetter—friendship's bane;  
Anger-heater—Bride-well-filler,  
Debt-involver—toper's chain.

Memory-drowner—honor-wrecker,  
Judgment-warper—blue-faced quack;  
Feud-beginner—rags-bedecker,  
Strife-enkindler—fortune's wrack.

Summer's cooler—winter's scarmer,  
Woe-polluter—specious snare;  
Mob-collector—man-transformer,  
Bond-undoer—gambler's fare.

Speech-bewrigger—headlong-bringer,  
Vitals-burner—deadly fire;  
Riot-mover—firebrand-finger,  
Discord-kindler—misery's sire.

Sinners-robber—worth-depriver,  
Strength-sabder—hideous foe;  
Reason-thwarter—fraud-contractor,  
Money-waster—nation's woe.

Vile-seducer—joy-dispeller,  
Peace-disturber—blackguard guest;  
Sloth-implanter—liver-swellor,  
Brain-distracter—hateful pest.

Utterance-boggler—stench-emitter,  
Strong man sprawler—fatal drop;  
Tumult-raiser—venom-spitter,  
Wrath-inspirer—coward's prop.

Pain-infliker—eyes-inflamer,  
Heart-corrupter—folly's nurse;  
Secret-babbler—body-manner,  
Thrift-defeater—loathsome curse.

Wit-destroyer—joy-impaired,  
Scandal-dealer—foulmouthed-scourge;  
Senses-blunter—youth-ensnarer,  
Crime-inventor—ruin's verge.

Virtue-blastor—base-deceiver,  
Rage-displayer—sot's delight;  
Noise-exciter—stomach-heaver,  
Falsehood-spreader—scorpion's bite.

Quarrel-plotter—sage-discharger,  
Giant-conqueror—wasteful sway;  
Chin-carbuncle—tongue-enlarger,  
Malice-venter—death's broad way.

Tempest-scatterer—window's smasher,  
Death-forerunner—hell's dire brink;  
Ravenous murderer—wind-pipe-slasher,  
Drunkard's lodging, meat and drink.

Domestic Economy.

CIDER.

Good cider can be made any where,  
of good fruit, by the following method:  
When your apples are well ground,  
wet your straw with the juice instead of  
water; put some straw in a cask next  
your receiving tub, with a blanket on it,  
to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a  
good clear strong cask immediately;—  
suffer it to have as little air as possible  
to prevent fermentation. When your  
cask is full, bung it up tight, and remove  
it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for  
one month at least. This cider will re-  
tain its sweetness for years, and be fit  
for bottling in four weeks. It should  
not be removed in the cask it was put  
in, but racked into another. If there  
be any who doubt this mode, let them  
try one cask after the above method.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

The following receipt is an infallible  
remedy for the Cholera Morbus, or Dys-

entery; and I think you would do well  
to make it known.

Take six cents worth of Isinglass,  
and simmer it down in a half a pint of  
water, on a slow fire, till it is all dissol-  
ved, and when done, add a little milk  
and sugar to make it palatable. Give  
the patient half a cup full immediately,  
and a spoon full every hour afterwards.  
Many, I can assure the public, have  
found it a sovereign remedy and a radi-  
cal cure. I have never known it to fail  
in any one instance.

TO DESTROY THE BEE MILLER.

A subscriber has requested us to state  
that he has discovered an effectual meth-  
od of destroying this insect, which is as  
follows:—To a pint of sweetened wa-  
ter, (sweetened with sugar or honey)  
add a half a gill of vinegar; set this in  
an open vessel on the top of the hive;  
and at night when the miller comes to  
his work of destruction, he will prefer  
this composition, and diving into it, will  
immediately drown. This simple meth-  
od, our informant assures us, is certain  
of success. At all events it is worthy  
of attention; and we would recommend  
to the owners of bees to make a trial of it.

A new and valuable Styptic, which will  
stop bleeding even of the largest blood  
vessels.—Take of brandy or common  
spirits 2 ounces, castile soap 2 drachms,  
pearl ash 1 drachm—scrape the soap  
fine, and dissolve it in brandy, and then  
add the pearl ash; mix it well together  
and keep it close in a phial; when you  
apply it let it be warmed, and dip pled-  
ges of lint in it, and the blood will im-  
mediately congeal. It operates by coagu-  
lating the blood a considerable way  
within the vessel; a few applications  
may be necessary where the wound is  
deep, or where a limb is cut off.

CURE FOR BURNS.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In your paper of  
yesterday morning, I observed an extract  
from the Boston Med. and Surg. Jour-  
nal, recommending the use of Flour in  
Burns, which induces me to send you a  
recipe for a poultice which has been  
employed in my father's family about  
forty years, without failing in a single  
instance of producing the most happy  
result; and which I earnestly recom-  
mend to all who are under the necessity  
of applying for relief under such afflic-  
tions.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To half a pint of milk, add about as  
many saffron flowers as can be laid in a  
table-spoon, either green or dried, let  
them simmer together about three min-  
utes, then sprinkle in sufficient wheat  
flour to make it to the consistency of  
thick paste; after spreading it on a  
cloth apply a small quantity of sweet oil  
or lard. The poultice should be renew-  
ed every three hours, and in the course  
of twenty-four hours the fire will be en-  
tirely extracted, and the wound will heal  
without leaving any scar.

The milk must not boil.—N. Y. D. Ad.

Timber, by the process of charring,  
or burning the surface, may be preserved  
for an indefinite time, even though ex-  
posed to damp, or buried in the earth.

SINGULAR CUSTOMS.

It is the custom in Prussia, whenever  
two persons are engaged to be married  
to publish the engagement in the news-  
paper. I copy from one of the papers  
the following advertisement:

"We have the honor respectfully to give no-  
tice, to our relatives and friends, of the be-  
trothing of our daughter H— with Mr.  
Preacher H—, Jun of Berlin.

Signed,  
M—, Upper Counsellor of Justice for the  
Country.

LOUISE M—  
When two persons are married, and  
leave the city to reside in another part  
of the kingdom, they not only bid their  
friends personally farewell, but on the  
day of their departure they took leave  
of them a second time through the me-  
dium of the Gazette. Here is an ex-  
ample:

"On our marriage, which took place to-day,  
we commend ourselves respectfully to our  
friends and relations. As we are on the point  
of departing for Konigsburg, from the heart  
we wish them prosperity."  
Berlin, Oct. 9, 1825.

Signed,  
EDWARD L—  
CHARLOTTE L—

Whenever a father has an addition  
made to his family, it is considered ne-  
cessary to announce this important event  
in black and white. The announcement  
runs in the following manner:

"The fortunate delivery of my wife, on the  
sixth of this month, of a healthy boy, I an-  
nounce herewith to my friends and relations."  
Signed,  
F. A. R—

There is another custom peculiar to  
this country, at least I have never heard  
of it excepting in the north of Germany.  
When an individual is sick, the friends  
of the family call and ring at the door.  
In the hall they find a book lying on the  
table, in which some one of the family  
writes every morning and evening the  
state of the patient's health, giving all  
those particulars which would be inter-  
esting to the friends of the individual.  
Under this morning and evening bullet-  
in, all those who call write their names,  
to apprise the family of their sympathy.  
They never see the members of it unless  
they have some other object than ascer-

taining the condition of the patient.—  
This custom saves them from not a little  
of the inconvenience, to which the fam-  
ily of the invalid are frequently exposed  
with us, by the protracted calls of friends,  
as well as from the continual pain to  
which every new inquiry and melan-  
choly reply subjects them. There is  
something so unostentatious in this silent  
sympathy, and at the same time appar-  
ently so sincere, that it seems to me  
like one of the few beautiful vestiges  
which remain of a poetic age.

Dwight's Travels in Germany.

"Beauty is but skin deep," quoth an  
old maid who had no pretensions to it;  
"and so is ugliness," replied a young  
lady who had no pretensions to that.

PUTNAM & HUNT,

Propose to publish monthly, in the city of  
Boston,  
A Religious and Literary Review and  
Magazine,

TO BE ENTITLED THE  
AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER;  
And to be conducted on the principles of the  
Protestant Episcopal Church in the United  
States of America.

The present proposal has originated  
in a desire to supply the want, acknowl-  
edged by all, of a religious periodical of  
more extensive and permanent charac-  
ter, as the representative of the Ameri-  
can Episcopal Church, the expositor of  
her principles, and the advocate of her  
institutions. In reference to this impor-  
tant object, the publishers have consul-  
ted with several of the Clergy and Laity,  
and have obtained assurances of such  
aid and support, as, under the editorial  
direction which they have procured,  
warrant them in asking from the Church  
at large, such encouragement of the en-  
terprise, which they now propose, as  
will ensure its usefulness and success.  
In the title which has been assumed,  
the Publishers mean rather to indicate  
the outline and general plan which they  
have proposed to themselves for their  
work, and the Christian tone and spirit  
with which they design it shall be ex-  
ecuted, than any expectation of attaining  
to the elevated rank so long and justly  
held by the English periodical of the  
same name. The AMERICAN CHRIS-  
TIAN OBSERVER, will be devoted to the  
extension, exposition and inculcation  
of the principles and influences of the Gos-  
pel of Jesus Christ, in connexion with  
the ministry, discipline, and worship of  
the Protestant Episcopal Church. It will  
call no man, master. It will enter into  
none of the heats and bitterness of the-  
ological controversy. It will never be  
enlisted in the warfare of local, personal,  
or ephemeral distinctions of party. It  
will take, and endeavor always to main-  
tain that common ground of scriptural  
truth, primitive order, and evangelical  
practice, upon which, as Christians, and  
as Churchmen, all should desire to meet.  
And the greatest object of its ambition,  
shall be, by love speaking the truth in  
love, to bring back, as far as may be,  
that blessed Apostolic era, when the  
multitude of them that believed, were  
of one heart, and of one soul—and, by  
preaching Jesus Christ, and him cruci-  
fied, and enforcing the precepts of his  
pure and undefiled religion, to advance  
that era, still more blessed, of promise  
and of prophecy, when all shall know  
the Lord, from the least unto the great-  
est, and the kingdoms of this world shall  
become the kingdoms of our Lord, and  
of his Christ. With these principles  
before them, and firmly resolved, by di-  
vine grace, that they shall be steadfastly  
held and pursued, the Publishers respect-  
fully appeal to the Clergy and Laity  
throughout the United States, for their  
aid, their influence, and their patronage,  
that the proposed publication may thus  
become, by the union of all, what it shall  
be, their constant effort, that it may de-  
serve to be, the accredited representative  
of the American Episcopal Church.

Without entering into unnecessary, or  
inconvenient details, as to the plan of  
the work projected, it is thought proper  
to state, that an important object of it  
will be, by reviews and critical notices,  
to exhibit a faithful account of all reli-  
gious publications of interest and value,  
whether American or English; and, in  
the accomplishment of this design, the  
Publishers will receive, by a standing  
order, all new works in Theology, as  
they shall appear in Great Britain. The  
history and progress of the American  
Church, and the various institutions and  
interests, will always hold a conspicuous  
place in its pages. Essays and disserta-  
tions, illustrative of sacred criticism, his-  
tory, and antiquities will have insertion;  
though greater prominence will always  
be given to articles designed for doctrinal  
instruction, or for practical influence.  
The AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER  
will keep an eye on the literature of the  
age, as at once a correct index, and a  
powerful controller of its spirit and ten-  
dencies—and on the general course of  
political events, at home and abroad, so  
far as they may bear upon the peace and  
prosperity of Christ's Church, militant  
here on earth. A full and complete dig-  
est of the Missionary, Sunday School,  
and other benevolent operations of the  
Church, in all parts of the world will be  
prepared for every month. An accurate  
register of all ecclesiastical events in our  
own Church, and of those which are

most important in the Church of Eng-  
land, will be regularly presented.

For the execution of this plan, in ad-  
dition to the experienced editorial direc-  
tion which they have secured, the Pub-  
lishers have pledged to them the active  
and continued support of some of the  
principal Clergymen and Laymen of the  
Church, and they confidently look for  
aid and encouragement from all. That  
nothing may be wanting on their part to  
enlist the best talent, or to create the  
most extensive interest in behalf of their  
proposed publication, all contributions  
which shall receive insertion, shall be  
paid for, at the rate of one dollar for  
each page. Of the Editors of the sev-  
eral periodical publications in the Pro-  
testant Episcopal Church, the Publish-  
ers ask such countenance for their enter-  
prise, as it shall seem to deserve; hop-  
ing that the AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OB-  
SERVER will in due time be found a zealous,  
and by God's blessing, an useful  
auxiliary, with them, in the good cause  
of Cristian truth and piety.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be published on the first day  
of every month, commencing with Jan'y. 1830.  
II. It will be printed on fine paper with a  
new type.  
III. Each number will contain about fifty pa-  
ges—making an octavo volume of 600 pages  
annually, with title page and index.  
IV. Price, \$3 a year, payable on delivery of  
the third number.  
V. No subscription received for a less term  
than one year.  
VI. Persons obtaining six subscribers, and  
becoming responsible for the same, shall re-  
ceive a seventh copy.  
VII. All communications to be directed to the  
publishers, PUTNAM & HUNT, 41 Washing-  
ton-Street, Boston, Mass.  
Boston, July, 1829.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE &  
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or  
German Specific, will prove a sure reme-  
dy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the  
Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness,  
Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.  
Among the many testimonials recently re-  
ceived of the salutary effect of these Pills, the  
following strong proof is submitted for examina-  
tion.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason  
Knapp, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.  
Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest  
that I undertake to recommend to the public  
the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable  
Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of In-  
digestion, &c. My own case has been one of  
the most unquarable kind, having long set  
at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and  
the more fashionable Specifics—the waters of  
Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind  
and body, I was induced almost without hope,  
to make use of the above named Pills; and  
was surprised to find their powerful, favorable  
effects. My distressing symptoms daily de-  
creased, and I am now almost entirely cured  
of a most distressing complaint which for  
seven years had resisted a great variety of the  
most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,  
MASON KNAPP,  
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a  
gentleman of Boston was received through the  
Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1823.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the  
liveliest gratitude to make known to the public  
the following cure by means of Jewett's Im-  
proved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific.—  
My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended  
with pain in the side and stomach, loss of ap-  
petite, &c. &c. I applied to several distin-  
guished Physicians, and used all the medicine  
generally prescribed to persons in my situation;  
but they proved ineffectual. At last by the ad-  
vice of a friend, who had been cured in a case  
something similar to mine, I made trial of the  
above named Pills, and by my implicitly fol-  
lowing the directions they gave me almost in-  
stant relief, and by using two boxes more, they  
effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying  
excellent health, and would heartily recom-  
mend to those persons laboring under Dyspep-  
sia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined  
on file of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each  
genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the  
label to each box is signed in the hand writing  
of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN  
VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used  
for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved  
for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General  
weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick  
Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclu-  
sively the growth of our own country, and are  
unquestionably at present before the public the  
most valuable remedy for those diseases in  
which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

The Bitters are prepared by Stephen  
Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of  
Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same  
quality of those formerly prescribed by his  
father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEU-  
MATIC AND STRENGTHENING  
PLASTERS,

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the  
joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the  
roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plas-  
ters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent,  
Norway, April 24. eomly 43

At Store No. 6, Mussey's Row,  
SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

35 Packages this day received and for sale  
by T. O. BRADLEY.  
June 26.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,  
At the store formerly occupied by Leach  
& Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row,  
keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for  
country trade. Former customers of L. & W.  
are requested to call.  
Portland, June 17, 1829.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICK-  
INGS, CHECKS, &c.

TEN Bales, just received and for  
sale low by T. O. BRADLEY.  
Portland, July 28.

THE PLACE FOR  
'GOOD BARGAINS'  
At No. 1.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,  
WHERE has just been received,  
from AUCTION and otherwise  
an additional supply of Good Bargains—  
among which are,

Blk and col'd Lustrings; Plaid Silks;  
Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Me-  
rino, Crape, itaw Silk, Brocade, Valen-  
tia SHAWLS; splendid assortment of  
fancy Hdk'fs; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,  
new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbin-  
net and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mitts;  
Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c.

ALSO  
Stout 7 | 8 Bleached Shirts, at 8 and  
9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout  
Sheetings 8 & 9; Copperplates patch  
cols 1s; Super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts; and  
1s; dark figured Silks 30 cts; Scotch  
Ginghams 7 | 8 wide 25 cents; belt  
Ribbons 8, 10, 12 1-2, and 1s; Thibet  
Hdk's, 2s 3d; Dimotys 1s; white cot-  
ton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Fig'd Jac't  
Muslins 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d; with many  
other articles cheap, and probably cheap-  
er than is usually found, and all goods  
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